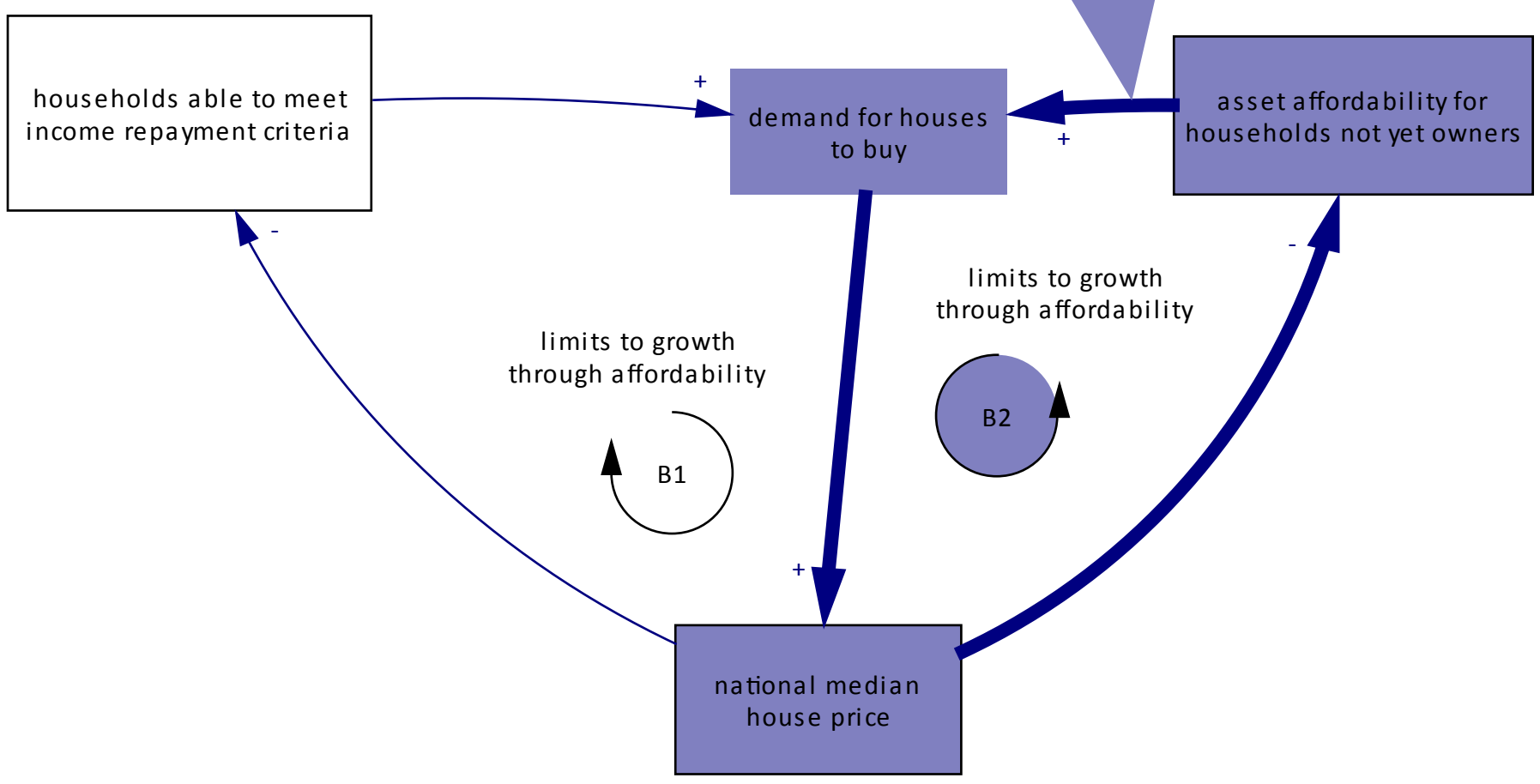
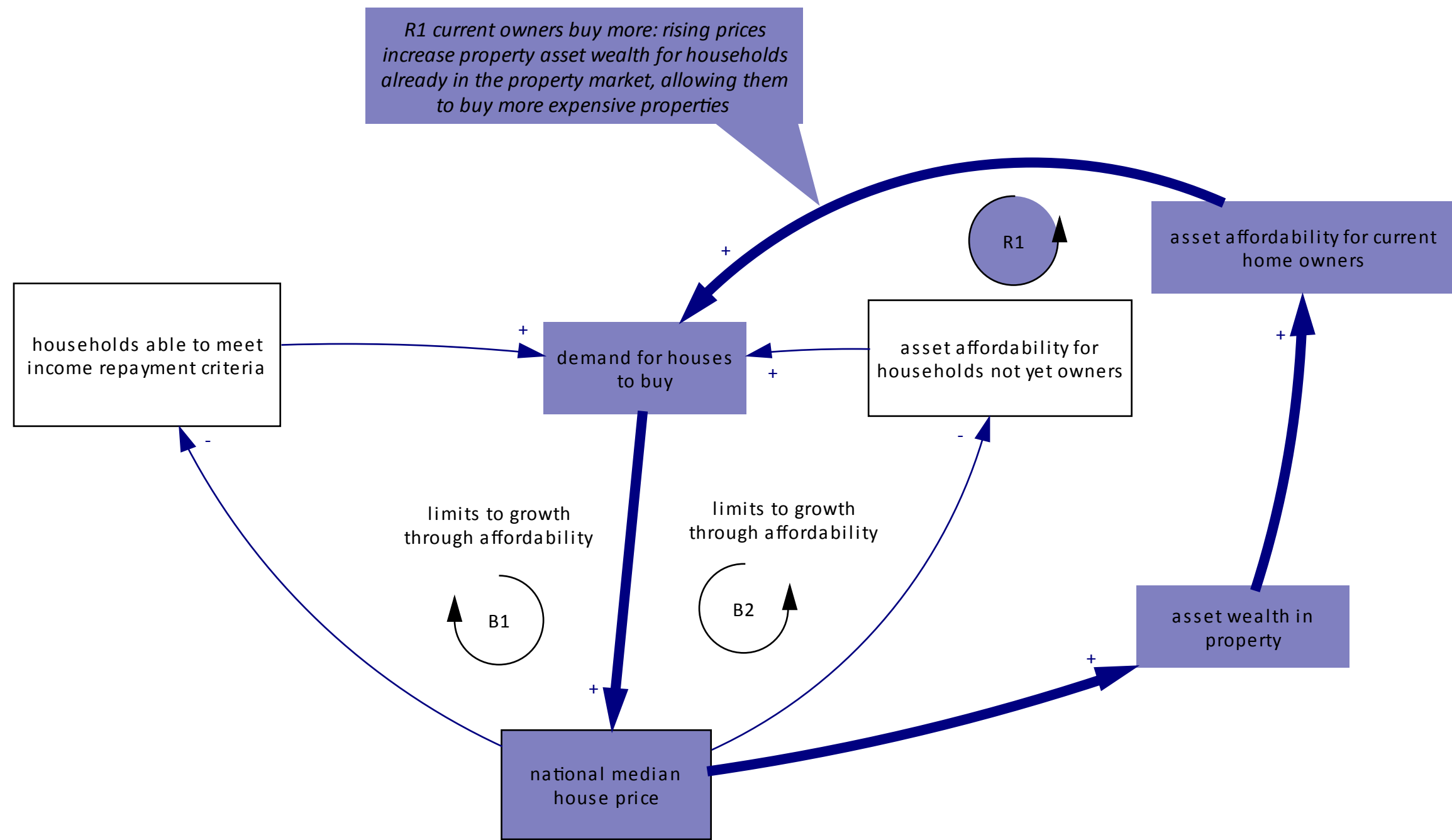
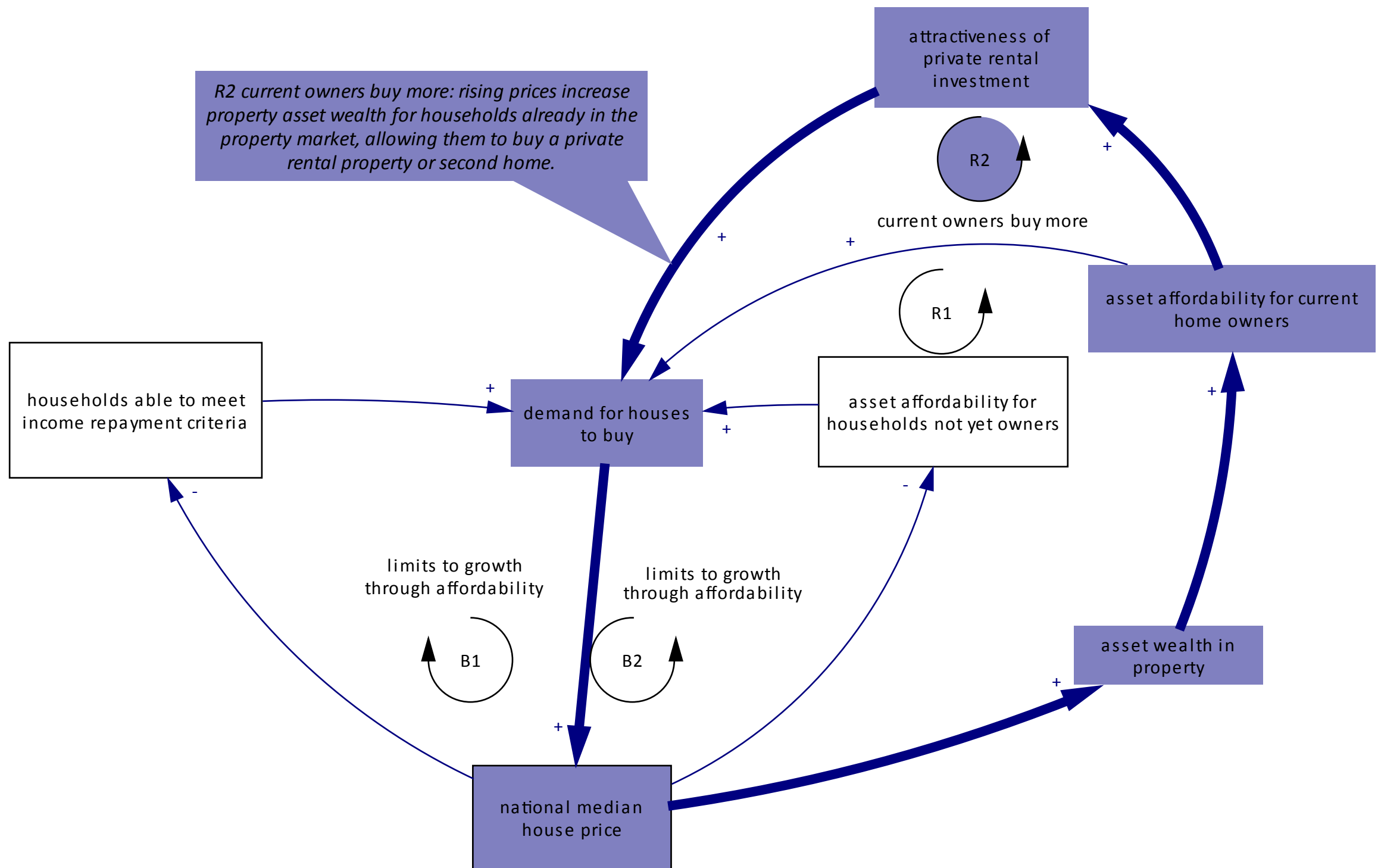


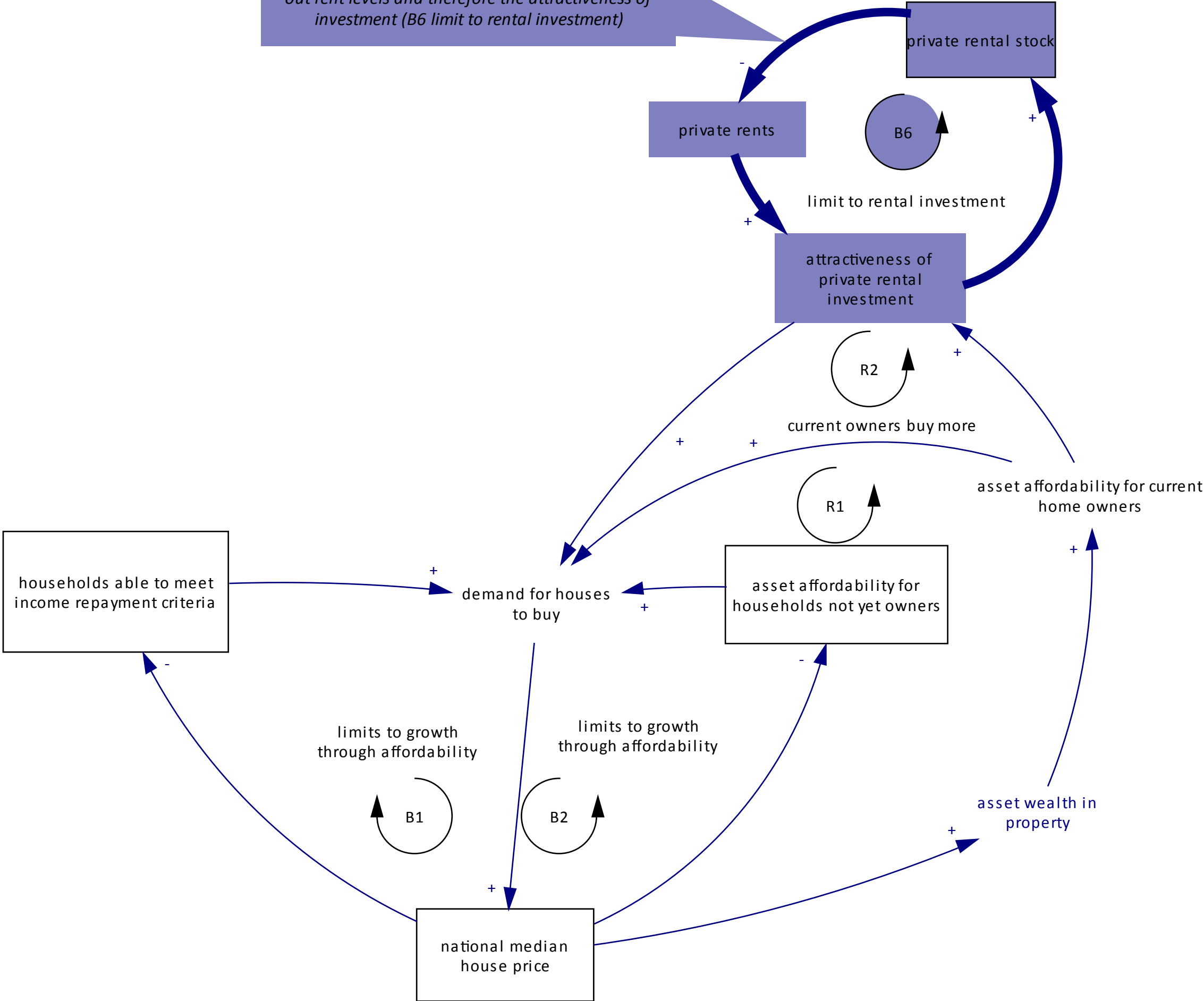
*B1 and B2 are creating counterintuitive reinforcement of rising prices over time: If rising prices help banks meet lending targets, followed by tightened lending criteria, this leads to a drop in demand, slowing the growth in prices. However, this in turn will stimulate further demand as asset affordability increases.*



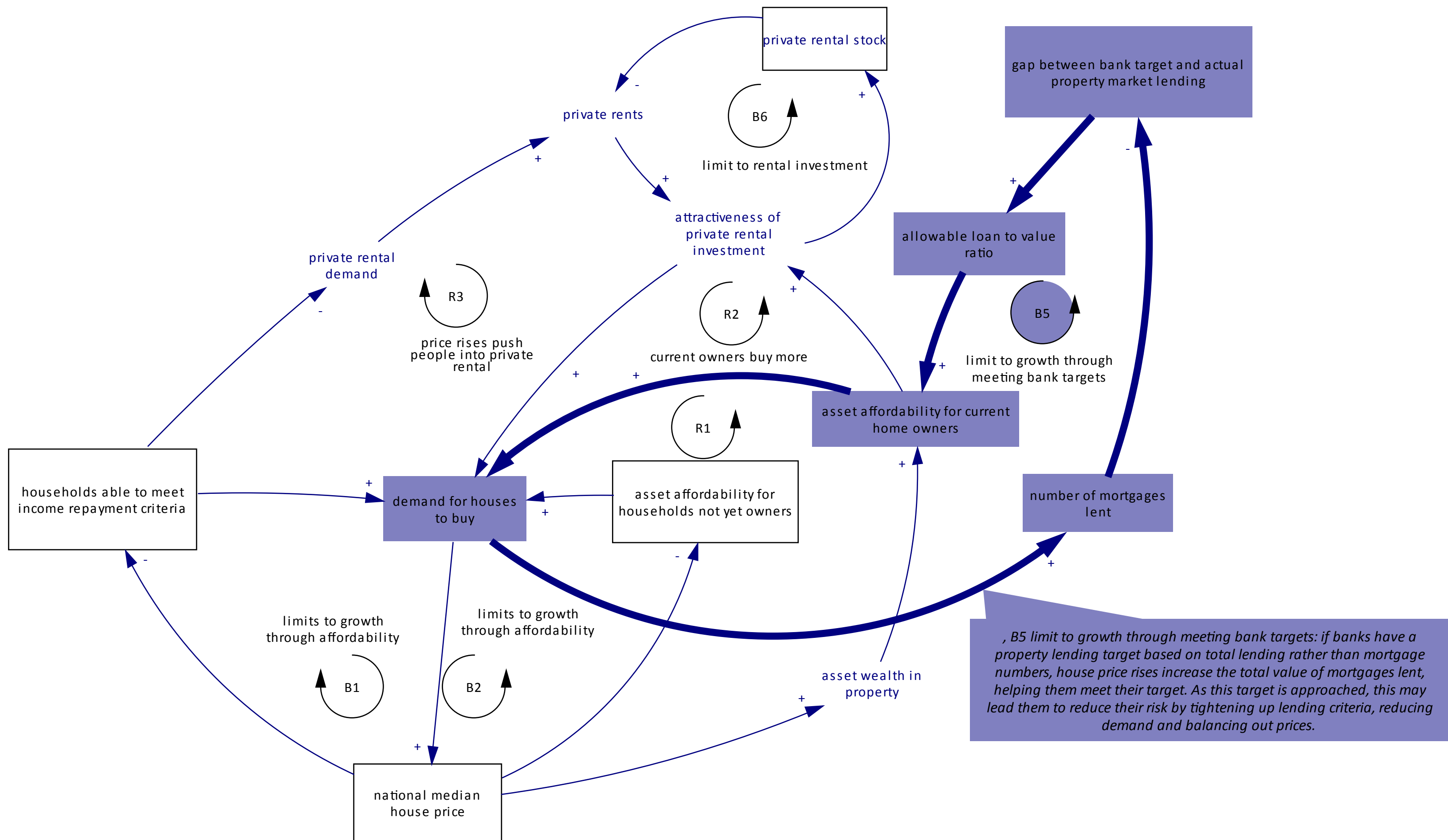


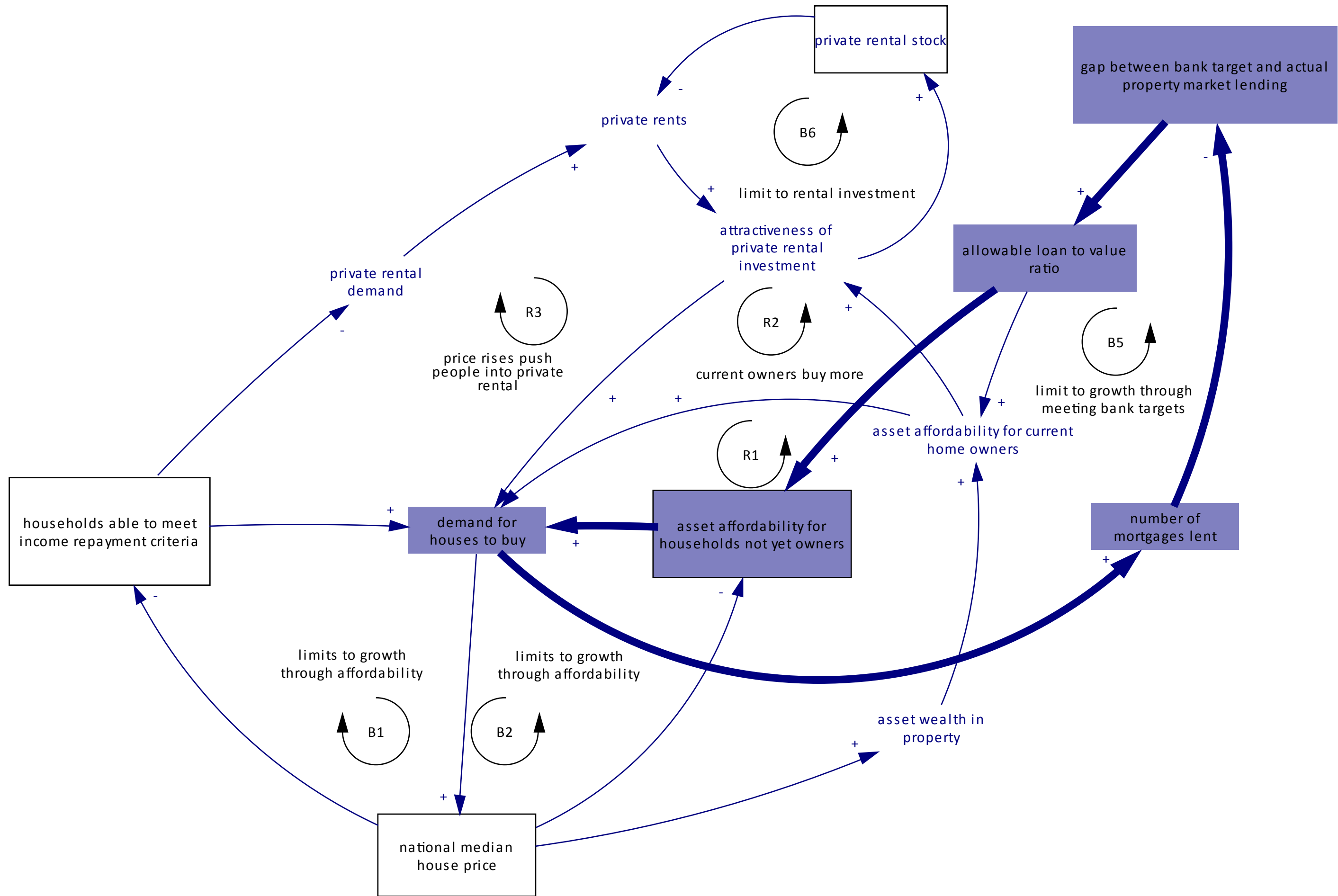


As private rental investment increases, the increasing supply of private rental housing will tend to balance out rent levels and therefore the attractiveness of investment (B6 limit to rental investment)

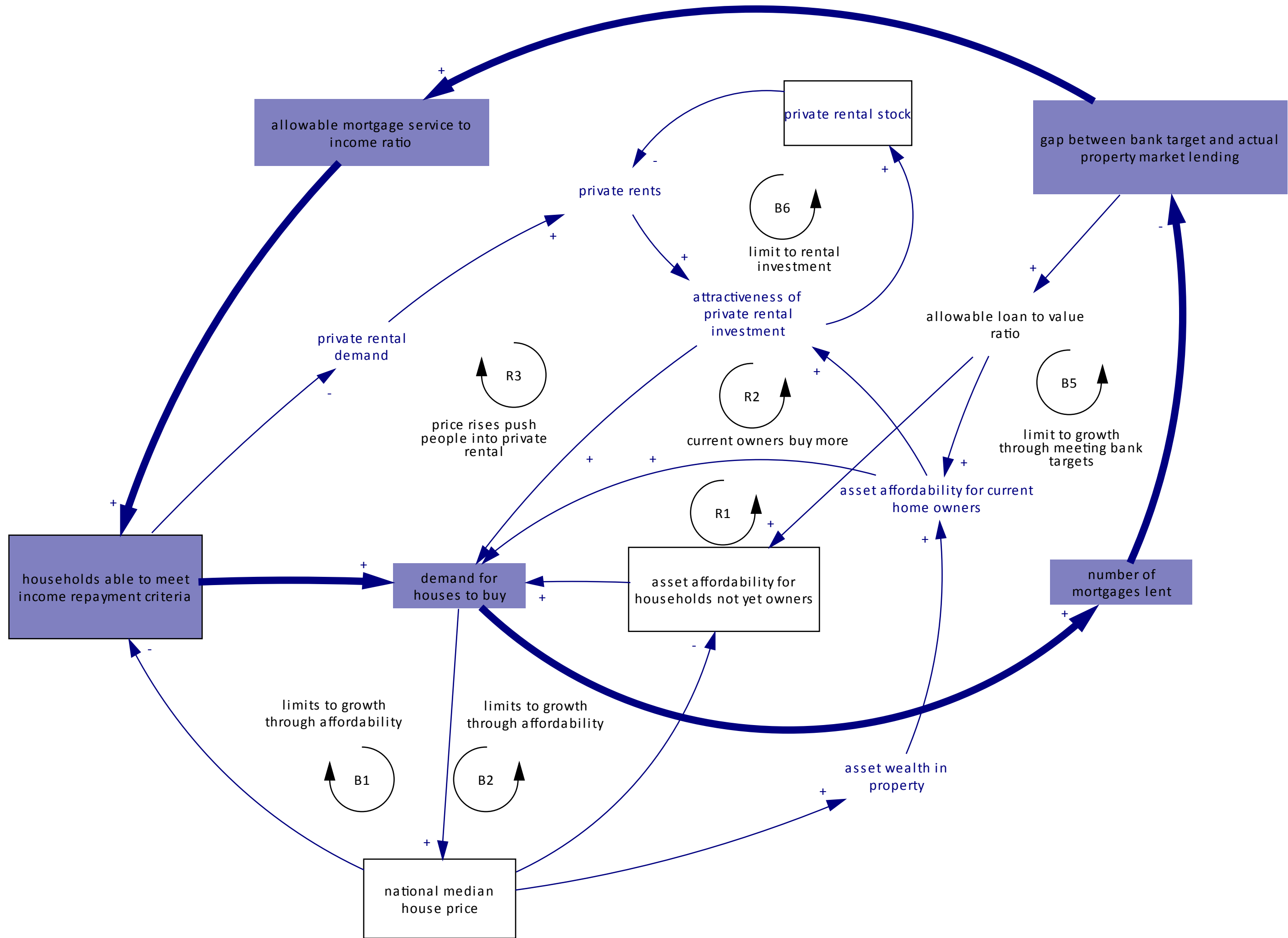


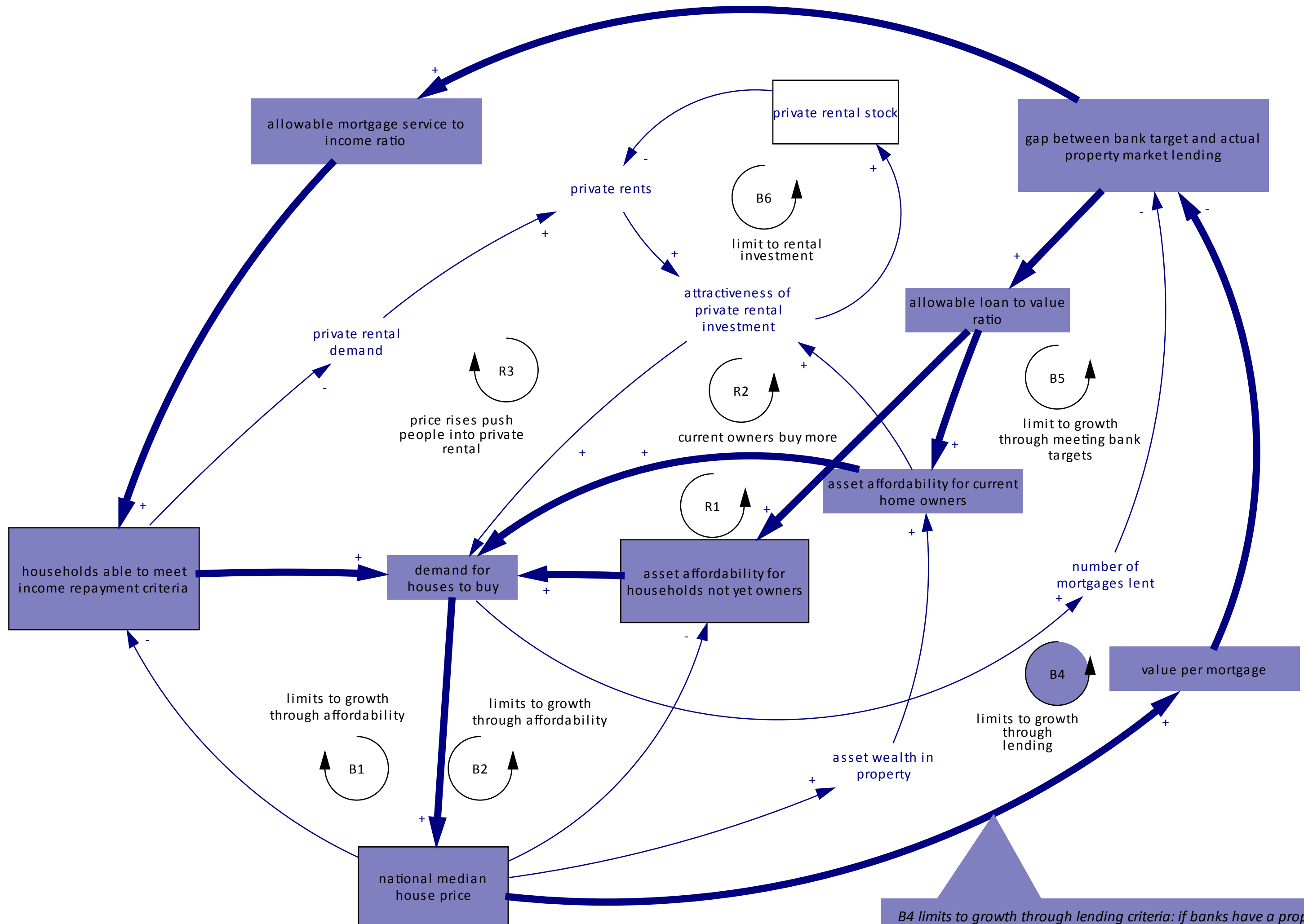












*B4 limits to growth through lending criteria: if banks have a property lending target based on total lending rather than mortgage numbers, house price rises increase the total value of mortgages lent, helping them meet their target. As this target is approached, this may lead them to reduce their risk by tightening up lending criteria, reducing demand and balancing out prices*

*B3 limits to growth through wages: as prices rise and property becomes more profitable, banks may increase lending in the property market, while decreasing it in other portfolios. Less lending to businesses and industry may lead to a reduction in employment and wages, limiting the number of households who can afford a mortgage.*

